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All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

DIRECTORY

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Baptist—Services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding. W. P. Bennett, pastor.
Cumberland Presbyterian—Services second Sunday in each month—Rev. James Barnett, pastor.
M. E. Church South—Services third Sunday in every month. W. W. Cook, pastor.
Methodist Episcopal—Services fourth Sunday and Sunday night in each month—Rev. J. A. Humphrey, pastor.
Calvin School—Services Sunday morning at last past eight o'clock.

COUNTY DIRECTORY

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, Owensboro.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
R. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
C. W. Phillips, Sheriff, Hartford.
G. W. Banger, Hartford, S. P. Taylor, Beaver Dam, R. H. Cooper, Fordville, S. L. Fulkerson, Centerville.
Court begins second Monday in May and November, and continues three weeks each term.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. J. A. Murray, Judge, Cloverport.
Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Attorney, Owensboro.
R. L. Wise, Judge, Hartford.
Court begins on first Monday in April and October and continues two weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. P. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. E. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sandifer, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Regulates the 3rd Monday in January, April, July and October.

POINT OF CLAIMS.

Regulates the 1st Monday in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Centerville.
J. Smith, Treasurer, Hartford.
J. H. Bennett, Sheriff, Hartford.
R. P. Howe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

CASBY DISTRICT—NO. 1

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
H. Barrett	1	1	1	1
W. H. Allen	1	1	1	1
A. N. Brown	1	1	1	1
H. J. Wilcox	1	1	1	1

CENTERVILLE DISTRICT—NO. 2

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
A. T. Coffey	1	1	1	1
W. P. Phillips	1	1	1	1
H. J. Wilcox	1	1	1	1
H. J. Wilcox	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 3

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 4

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 5

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 6

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 7

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 8

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 9

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 10

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 11

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 12

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 13

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 14

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 15

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 16

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 17

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 18

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 19

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 20

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 21

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 22

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 23

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 24

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

CLARK DISTRICT—NO. 25

	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1
J. L. Burton	1	1	1	1
C. W. R. Cook	1	1	1	1

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 4.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEB. 27, 1878.

NO. 8.

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTELL.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged looking shanty;
Around it still the annuals grow,
And blackberry vines are running.
Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep-sunken by rags official;
The varying floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal frescoes on the wall;
The lessons still, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to play!

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it all;
Laid up its eastern window panes,
And low eaves lay fretting.

It touched the tangled, golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Or one who still her rags-deep,
When all the school was leaving.

For near her stood the little boy,
Her childhood's friend;
His cap pulled low upon his face,
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left he flung;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue checked apron flung.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the trembling of her voice,
As if a faint confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to lose my school;
Because—the brown hair you love fell—
Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray haired man
That once childhood's friend;
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have long years been growing.

He likes to learn, it's life's hard school,
How low you pass above him,
Lament his triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.

FRAGMENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF OHIO COUNTY.

BY H. D. TAYLOR.

During the appearance of unlimited property in 1816, George Madison was elected Governor, and Gabriel Sangster Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky with-out any political excitement. Madison, however, died in a few months after his election, and could be said to have been elected to a term of office.

It is a fact that there are always two sides to a question, however plain it may be, for not withstanding the apparent plainness of the position, on that of the Legislature, the object of which was to create a court above the influence of popular excitement; and the people finally overlooked the errors of one court if any they had committed, and became convinced that an honest, fearless judiciary was the main support of all good government—a principle as we are fast losing sight of in the present day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TEXAS LETTER.

Hon. BRANSON, Dallas Co., Texas, Jan. 1878.

Good morning, Mr. Herald. Glad to see your issue in the "Star State." It is like meeting an old friend, when one has been absent among strangers for a long time. It brings to his mind many happy scenes of by-gone years, and makes one wish he could have been there to spend the holidays with old associates instead of with strangers in a strange land. But enough of that.

I commenced this letter for the purpose of answering many inquiries about Texas. I will commence by saying that Texas is a beautiful country. The scenery is like looking at a picture; one never tires viewing it. The land is level and gently rolling prairie, interspersed with small skirts of timber along the margin of the streams. The water that courses down the streams is clear, limpid and sparkling, and ripples over gravelly or rocky beds, and glides along quite rapidly. There is a belt of black, sandy land 200 miles long and 100 miles that is very rich. This is a good farming country. The land produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, rice, millet, buckwheat, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits. I have seen everything growing here that grows in Kentucky, except bluegrass. Hog, horse, cattle and sheep raising are all profitable. Farther west they require no feeding during winter, but live on the native grass. We do not have all the luxuries of an older settled state, but we have plenty; and best of all we have health. Farming pays very well, while the best. The country only needs more to make it one of the most desirable farming countries in the Union. The winters are short, and it requires but little fuel to keep the stock, for the farm grazing is good at this writing. Fencing is cheap, costing about 65 cents a rod. My object in writing is not to allure any one to break up and come here. If they contemplate coming my advice is come and see for yourself first, and make a careful examination and then you are better able to judge of how you will like it. A great many persons come here to Dallas and stay only a day or so, and go away dissatisfied and abuse Texas for everything they can think of, when, if they had but gone a few miles in the country they would have been well pleased. There the beautiful farms, magnificent churches and commodious school houses greet them on every hand, better, too, than many of them were used to in the older States. There is one thing we do not need here—kind good government. The country is overstocked with them already. A great many persons come here expecting to get rich without any exertion, but fail as they do everywhere else. If a man comes here with the intention of farming or stock raising, and will lay hold in earnest, he will certainly succeed. Farming pays better here than in any country I know of. I will give you readers the average crops for the last five years, with market price:

Wheat, 14 bu. per acre, at 90 cents.
Corn, 30 bu. per acre at 50 cents.
Oats, 60 bu. per acre, at 30 cents.
Barley, 40 bu. per acre, at 25 cents.
Millet, 14 tons per acre at \$10 per ton.
Cotton, 250 lbs. lint at 10 cents.

the bank debtors had to pay large sums in other currency to liquidate their Commonwealth's bank debts.

From the effects of the extended reprieve, valuation, and right of redemption laws, and the Commonwealth's bank paper, the public excitement had become so suppressed by the time the Legislature of 1821 met there is little doubt but that the excitement would have died away on the failure of the attempt to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals by address, had there not been other disturbing causes besides their decision against the two years reprieve law, brought before them in the case of Lapsley against Brasher.

In the compact of separation between the State of Kentucky from her parent State, there were certain clauses preserving the rights of Virginia land holders to their lands in Kentucky, these reservations came in frequent conflict with limitation and occupying claimant laws passed by Kentucky to relieve her citizens from the intolerable burden of land litigation. Our Court of Appeals had given various decisions against those laws and statutes, leaving Virginia claims; these decisions were ranking in the minds of many and helped to fan the flame against the then Judges, Boyle, Mills, and Oakley, and it was rather a combination of the delays that arose on the extreme measures of 1821-2. The contents of that session may well be termed the era of the "State" and perhaps one more able State judge could not be found than the answer of the judges when summoned before the Legislature and Rowan's response to that answer.

From the passage of the law establishing the new court, the relief and good relief provisions were entirely lost sight of, and the question was one of liberal and strict construction of the Constitution; and powerful arguments were advanced by each party—but it was plain that if the Legislature had the power to repeal the Court of Appeals out of office, it was at least an invasion of the spirit of the Constitution, the object of which was to create a court above the influence of popular excitement; and the people finally overlooked the errors of one court if any they had committed, and became convinced that an honest, fearless judiciary was the main support of all good government—a principle as we are fast losing sight of in the present day.

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